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INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

CORDIAL RELATIONS BETWEEN IVORY COAST, MALI STRESSED

Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 22 May 81 p 10

[Excerpts] General Moussa Traore, the chief of state of Mali, and his companions, who arrived in Yamoussoukro on Tuesday for a working and friendly visit, returned to Bamako yesterday at 1030 hours on board the Yliouchine 18 belonging to the national airline, Air-Mali, which had flown the group to the native village of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

On his departure from the village, General Moussa Traore made no statement. However, this visit, although brief, presumably allowed the two leaders to talk in private on four occasions, a total of six hours in all.

If nothing has been learned about these interviews, it can be presumed that the two leaders may have discussed matters of bilateral cooperation and the African and international political situations. What is certain is that the two presidents reached an agreement leaving no burning problem of the moment, those pertaining to this continent in particular, unclarified.

The successive visits paid to Yamoussoukro by the chiefs of three states in the sub-region will have given the president of the republic an opportunity to examine the ways and means of consolidating their bonds of cooperation with a view to a free, strong and independent Africa with his guests.

On many counts, these fruitful meetings merit repetition.

Telegram from President Moussa Traore

Following his departure from Yamoussoukro, the Malian chief of state, General Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Democratic Union of Malian People (UDPM), addressed a message of thanks to President Felix Houphouet-Boigny. The following is the message sent by the Malian chief of state.

"I would like to express to you, on behalf of my wife, my entourage and myself, my profound gratitude for the enthusiastic and particularly warm and fraternal welcome given us by the industrious population of Yamoussoukro and yourself.

"This spontaneous welcome is a reflection of the solidarity of the traditional bonds of all kinds which unite the peoples of the Ivory Coast and Mali, who share, as I have emphasized, centuries of history and, moreover, centuries of trials in the common struggle.

"The major socioeconomic achievements which I and my delegation had an opportunity to visit and evaluate constitute brilliant proof of the concrete results of the efforts undertaken by the courageous people of the Ivory Coast under your wise and farseeing leadership.

"I remain convinced that this working and friendly visit, characterized by all the aspects of an official one, will provide a new dimension in the relations so happily existing between our two countries on the basis of complementarity and solidarity."

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CSO: 4719/13

BRIEFS

SITUATION OF CHADIANS IN FRANCE--Following the Association of Friends of Chad, the Chadian Embassy in Paris is appealing to the new French Government to see that visiting and working conditions of Chadian nationals in France are modified. In a press bulletin released on Wednesday, 27 May, the embassy asks for abrogation of a circular dated 8 April transferring Chadians from the most favorable status (free circulation and assimilation with nationals for the right to work) to the general status (visiting and working permit). Noting that the circular was adopted "following the fall of Ndjamena" and the announcement of a proposed merger between Chad and Libya, the embassy appeals to "the sincere desire for a new African policy recommended by the president of the French Republic" to annul these arbitrary measures that "violate the French-Chadian settlement agreement of 1960." The Association of Friends of Chad "deplores the fact that the Giscardian government profited from the tragic events occurring in Chad to unilaterally penalize that country's nationals in France." It questions the legality of the circular of 8 April 1981 and asks for its abrogation. The decision seems to be relatively urgent inasmuch as all Chadians in Paris have received a summons from the Paris Police Department to get their documents in order, in keeping with the 8 April circular. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 1 Jun 81 p 11] 11,464

CSO: 4719/6

TOURE DEFINES NEW NORMS FOR BUSINESSMEN IN CNR SPEECH

Conakry HOROYA in French 10-16 May 81 pp 15-37

[Speech made by President Sekou Toure at closing session of 48th meeting of the National Council of the Revolution on 7 May 1981--passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Excerpts] Comrades:

Summing up the results of the recent debates held within the Conakry Regional Council of the Revolution, we underlined that the revolution is justice.

With respect to the economy of our country, we have the duty to improve and constantly protect the material basis of socio-human welfare. To do this, our people must necessarily subject themselves to an economic discipline. Our country is privileged to be an agricultural country, and one which also has substantial fishing resources, a stock-raising country. That is to say that in the field of food supply, we have certain advantages that others on the continent lack.

So we must concern ourselves with the price of commodities, and merchandise, because it is not paper money that one consumes or uses, like a garment, or a house, or a car, etc. The paper money must be exchanged for consumer goods. The real value of the money thus corresponds to the quantity and quality of goods it enables us to buy in exchange.

Ill-gotten grain brings no profit. Not only does one waste it futilely, but along with it one throws away one's dignity, one's honor, one's happiness, one's place in society, not to mention one is heading for perdition. This is why, if we have some feeling for our brothers who are merchants, bakers, butchers, and businessmen, we owe it to them to point out the right path, the honest attitude, in order to spare them from indignity and also to safeguard and continually increase the happiness of each and all.

/The businessman should not be guided only by his mean and egoistic self-interest. He should not depart from the straight and narrow. He should not violate, or alienate, the interests of society./

Ever since it was created, the PDG [Democratic Party of Guinea] has been speaking about justice at every opportunity. This is why our enemies, who want to exploit the people, do not like the PDG. We have always said that our friends, our real friends, are not those who speak well of us or who flatter us, but our real friends or fellow travelers are those who are fair in society.

Unfortunately, most merchants have broken the promises they made. It is easy to see in Conakry that:

1. The boutiques are not open.
2. Merchandise and imported articles are also sold secretly in violation of price controls.
3. Goodly portion of the imported merchandise and articles gets across our borders without paying customs duties.
4. Private businessmen are severely corrupting the cadres of the state enterprises.

In 3 years, they have imported more than 5,000 vehicles, but none of a utilitarian character. By gifts of vehicles or cash, the exploiters of the people are corrupting some of cadres and agents of the state who become their accomplices in opposition to the people's welfare.

Here then is the full scope of the effects of corruption. /A corrupted man is no longer free, and has no more dignity, he no longer has a clean conscience; he had destroyed himself; there is no act more vile than corruption./

/This 48th session of the CNR [National Council of the Revolution] should demonstrate its determination to take vigorous and continuing action to standardize the prices of merchandise, commodities, articles of mass consumption throughout the nation./

On 1 March 1960, the first currency conversion took place in Guinea. On that occasion, no Guinean was in a position to convert as much as Fr CFA 1 million, or 100,000 Sylis. At the time of the currency conversions of 17, 18, and 19 April 1981, Guineans have not built up huge plantations whose production could justify their present state of enrichment.

It has also been observed that the towns had 6 to 10 times as much wealth as all the villages in the same region put together. Now most of our citizens live in villages. They are the ones who practice stock-raising, agriculture, cottage industry, and fishing. But the highest profits on what they produce find their way to the merchants in the towns. Guinean merchants must understand that they cannot create their own happiness on the misery of the peasants and salaried workers. One should not be laughing when the rest of society is in tears! /It is time Guinean businessmen give up speculative dealings and rehabilitate themselves./

With respect to the currency conversion, the CNR session therefore realized that the mass of money in circulation was very large. Therefore, the CNR has called for a form of regulation of the monetary circulation by urging all citizens to show confidence in the banking institutions and deposit their assets and savings in the banks.

This call was particularly aimed at those with big holdings, at Guinean merchants and industrials, to quit hoarding money and deposit their financial resources in the safes of the banks.

Thus, the CNR has objectively analyzed all the causes which have led businessmen to the practice we have denounced, the hoarding of currency, and has made decisions intended to normalize the operations of the banks and set professional qualifications for employees in that sector. Also, the CNR has envisaged not only the wide diffusion of branch banks, especially in Conakry, so as to eliminate long waiting lines in front of the existing banks, but also the creation of a commercial bank, if it should prove necessary, which will cater only to businessmen and which will be responsive to the need for appropriate speed in their banking operations. And professional secrecy has been required of the employees in the banks. Vigilance must be maintained, as usual, to see that no depositor's account is ever blocked or seized unless a tribunal legally orders it. Thus all guarantees will be given to the depositors, and bank employees have been urged to work quickly, so that everyone will respond positively to the PDG call.

Ever since we proclaimed our independence, we have urged our businessmen brothers to create commercial associations. Now not only did they go into illicit trafficking, but they did not even pay back their bank loans.

They must rehabilitate themselves, and the PDG is ready to help them to rehabilitate themselves, because the PDG knows that it has the power to convince them, organize them, and discipline them.

Also, after having examined the financial condition of the country, the 48th session of the CNR has decided on a fiscal reform to permit the local communities to develop and to consolidate their material base. It has examined the state of internal commerce, made important decisions which will amount to a serious reform of this sector, and analyzed and resolved many questions of national interest.

With respect to the primary tasks laid down by the present session, we can cite in the first instance action to strengthen the Agro-Pastoral District Farms (FAPA). The FAPAs are a national economic institution. /FAPA is a very dynamic enterprise which reflects the sincere love of the revolution for the people's progress, and the determination of the PDG to promote an agricultural revolution to free the people of Guinea from shortages./

What is it that makes agricultural work hard?

It is not so much that it requires more physical effort than industrial work, for example. Rather it is basically because, in what is called "the bush," living conditions are not as easy as those one finds in the large cities where usually one finds industries, commercial establishments, banks, etc. There are many things to be found in the cities: public lighting, sports fields, movies, dancing, water supply, asphalt roads bookstores, and security one cannot find in agricultural villages!

The commitment made by the party-state is to create all the dynamic conditions to accelerate the economic development of the country, and particularly in the agro-pastoral sector. Tomorrow, those FAPAs will be great cooperatives that will regularly supply the big cities with foodstuffs and even make it possible for the state to export some products abroad.

The FAPAs do not concern themselves only with production for production's sake. They are also getting involved in scientific research, thus in basic research and also applied research, research whose results will be brought to the people of the region, so the peasants and stock growers can benefit. It is in terms of all these tasks of such vital importance to overall development that the CNR has laid down specific steps to be taken by the Federations the Sections, and the PRL's [Local Revolutionary Authorities], steps involving the direct assistance to be provided to the FAPAs in their accelerating activities.

All of you, as cadres and militants of the revolution, should collectively encourage the FAPAs, and on an individual basis all the members of the FAPAs.

Science is giving us many resources. We must therefore understand how to put science to work. And the young people are being trained in the various scientific disciplines. /But it is not just a question of filling heads with knowledge. We must fill homes with happiness, and to do this, we must work and produce. And the FAPA is an instrument of scientific labor, the practice on which we are embarking in the agro-pastoral field./ The CNR has therefore laid down some precise tasks.

Also, in order to give the PRLs and the urban districts a solid administrative, social, and cultural infrastructure, the CNR has decided to institute a development tax. And it has officially banned henceforth any financial subscriptions against the people at any level (PRL, urban district, or region). The total development tax collected at a regional level will be remitted for consideration by the Regional Council of the Revolution to determine how this tax revenue will be utilized.

Finally, an appeal is made for the mobilization of all active forces in the agricultural season this year, and for everyone to make an effective contribution to increasing the volume of agro-pastoral production.

In the field of the operations of the commercial sector, major decisions have been made by the CNR:

1. Marketing restrictions are eliminated/ both on agricultural products and on livestock. That means that any producer is now free to keep or to sell his products. That also means that no one--either in the name of the PRL, or of the section, or the federation, or of the state in general--can oblige a peasant or a stock raiser to supply anything.

2. The Regional Trade Enterprises are eliminated.

3. In Conakry, state companies will no longer engage in retail sales. Approved businessmen will buy the quantities of merchandise they want and will sell it to all consumers at the official price. These businessmen will have to have their own retail outlets, or stores. No businessman who does not have a retail outlet will be authorized henceforth to engage in the import-export business or in internal trade. The businessman must have a retail outlet to prove that he wants to engage in regular business for the benefit of the people. And businessmen who have retail outlets but who, perhaps, do not have sufficient operating capital and who would like the bank to advance them these funds by loans may go to the bank now to obtain loans, on condition that they meet the loan conditions.

4. There will be a second category of businessmen: the buyers of agricultural products. The buyers of agricultural products will also be approved and required to pay licensing fees to go into the treasury of the region where they are operating. They alone will have the right to buy any agricultural product and deliver it to the Regional Agricultural Trade Enterprise (ERCAAO). Each region must be the first beneficiary of the results of the agricultural labor of its people. This is why the buyer will not be able to pick up loads of rice in the villages in order to sell them elsewhere; he must market for the benefit of the region. Obviously, with respect to marketing anything other than food commodities, they will be free to go into any part of Guinea.

5. It has also been decided to eliminate the Regional Livestock Trade Enterprises (ENCAAL). It is recommended that a butcher's cooperative be created in each region. The butcher's cooperative will be qualified to buy the livestock and slaughter the cows collected for the benefit of the towns. And the Conakry butcher's cooperative will be able to go into any of the regions in the country to purchase livestock. And the price to the livestock producer has been increased by close to 50 percent. All the taxes that were levied on the transport of beef have been eliminated and those who transgress this law will be given exemplary punishment.

These, basically, are the points concerning production activity.

/The distribution system that was established reflected the socialist option chose./ You cannot objectively fault this, either in Guinea or elsewhere, because we created it with sincerity and realism. /In effect, we had to establish this system precisely at the level of the producer who was at the same time a consumer, give each village the means to buy all the marketable products of the surrounding area, turn them over to the Regional Trade Enterprise (ERC), and be paid immediately to buy articles the consumers want from the ERC. It was a mechanism for the benefit of producers./ Thus an end was put to the exploitation of man by man in the matter. And we saw the results the first and second years: in effect, with the profits they made, some PRLs were able to build permanent headquarters buildings, and engage in some public works. /If it failed, it was not because the structure was not good, it was because some people got excessive profits from the collective activities.

In every country, price policy is one of the pillars of the value of the currency in circulation. But in all countries, it is in the interest of the businessman to augment prices in order to accumulate as much money as possible. This is the inherent contradiction in the economic system which brings us into opposition with private interests, which we should nonetheless put to work, since we cannot substitute everywhere for them. But we must not lose sight of the contradiction that exists between individual interests and the collective interest.

Speaking again of the old distribution system, there was waste, it is true, but the waste was not always tied to the system. The waste was tied to indifference, to the poor professional conduct of the agents. Products were of poor quality, and insufficient care was taken to maintain the very resources that were put at the disposal of the various bodies. But we are going to license the private buyers. Freedom is always relative; only the madman has total freedom; our ideology teaches us this. There is certainly the freedom to have a meaningful and satisfying life, the freedom of expression, the freedom to grow and flourish, the freedom to evolve, but not the freedom to destroy.

Henceforth we must follow more attentively the changing economic situation in each village, urban district, and region, and continue on to oversee economic transactions.

We must subject ourselves to constraints, to the imperatives of the economic, social, and cultural progress of the Guinean people.

PHOTO CAPTION

"Every member of the PDS cadres, every militant should require himself to follow the example of the secretary general of our party-state, the Supreme Leader of the Revolution, Comrade President Ahmed Sékou Touré, first of all in terms of the strict loyalty he pledges to the people, then in terms of the systematic analysis he applies to every situation, and finally in terms of the vigor and perseverant which he demands of himself in his own work, convinced as he is that no aspiration is too lofty for a revolutionary." (47th session of the CNR, 23-24 February 1981)

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CSO: 4719/9

IVORY COAST

SURVEY SHOWS DECLINE IN EXPORT INCOME IN 1980

Abidjan FRERNITE MATIN in French 14 May 81 p 17

[Text] Trade in 1980 was the subject of an analysis made this week of the national economic activity last year. With regard to domestic trade in 1979, it seems that despite the reduction in the increase in available income, households were able to step up their consumption considerably by turning to the savings they had rebuilt in 1978, and despite the ceiling on the sales of raw materials and equipment goods, the turnover of commercial enterprises, according to the BCEAO [Central Bank of the West African States] survey, showed an increase of more than 21 percent.

In view of the prospects for the development of household consumption, in which the trend remains low, evidence of a recovery in the second half of 1980 seems unlikely, and the increase in sales in domestic trade should be rather limited for the year as a whole.

Drop in Rates

In 1979 as in 1978, foreign trade was heavily affected by the drop in the prices of the main base products exported by the Ivory Coast, a decline which led our country to withdraw from the cacao market temporarily at the end of the year. The value of goods exports dropped by 2.1 percent in comparison to 1979. This decline was only partially offset by the stagnation in imports resulting from the cutback in investments, and the trade balance figure continued to deteriorate: the surplus, which had been 99.6 billion in 1977 and 1.8 billion in 1978, increased to 5.9 billion in 1979.

A modification of the situation in 1980 does not seem likely, to judge from the foreign trade indicators available for the early months of the year.

In 1979, the decline in export volume (4 percent) exceeded the increase in prices (2.1 percent) such that the export total showed a decline of slightly more than 2 percent. The drop in export income was particularly substantial where farm products were concerned, as a result in particular of the withholding of cacao.

A certain recovery was seen in the second quarter of 1980. The customs figures currently available for the first four months of 1980 show an increase of 5.7 percent in comparison to the corresponding period in 1979. But in fact, this is in part an irregular phenomenon related to the resumption of cacao exports, excessively emphasizing the trend. Therefore the increase should slow down in the course of the

second half of 1980. However, compared to the second half of 1979, with a decline due to the withholding of cacao, the second half of 1980 should show a higher level, and for the year as a whole, it is possible that the increase in export value will exceed 8 percent as compared to 1979.

Rough Timber

The development of exports in 1979 reflected mainly the decline in cacao exports and the drop in coffee prices. The impact of these two phenomena was partially offset by the excellent development of rough timber exports. However, the total for farm product exports declined by almost 5 percent, and their share of the total goods exported decreased from 70.9 percent in 1978 to 69 percent in 1979.

Conversely, the role of manufactured products increased from 29.1 to 30 percent. But this increase was mainly due to the slump in farm exports, since the advance of the value of manufactured product exports was rather limited (4.3 percent) and was due solely to the increase in prices (almost 8 percent), while volume declined by more than 3 percent.

The development of the exports of manufacturing industries varied widely depending on the sector. The export of food products and wood products showed a substantial decline, while exports of textiles and metallurgical and mechanical and electrical industry products increased substantially. The relative share of primary products should show a rather considerable increase in 1980 because of the resumption of cacao exports and the high level of timber exports.

Coffee

Thanks to the abundant coffee harvest in the 1978-1979 season, which showed an increase of nearly 42 percent in comparison to the preceding season, exports increased by more than 7 percent in 1979, reaching almost 265,000 tons.

However, because of the decline in prices, which dropped by more than 6 percent, the value of coffee exports increased only 4.6 percent in comparison to 1978.

The 1979-1980 harvest, with about 250,000 tons, showed a drop in comparison to 1978-1979. Since a part of this harvest had to be allocated for reestablishing the stocks which had declined to a very low point, the tonnage exported was decreased still more substantially. For the first 8 months of the year as a whole, it is estimated that the volume of green coffee exports dropped by about a quarter in comparison to the corresponding period in 1979. To this was added a new decline in prices beginning in the month of June.

Despite a certain recovery expected toward the end of the year with the beginning of the new harvest, it is therefore certain that coffee export income will have dropped substantially in 1980.

Cacao

The 1978-1979 cacao harvest showed a slight increase in comparison to the preceding season, but a larger portion than usual has been marketed beginning at the end of 1978. Moreover, the 1979-1980 season, which proved to be excellent overall, yielding

a total of about 370,000 tons, began late. Also, the quantities available at the end of the year overall were substantially lower in 1979 than in 1978. Nonetheless, the existence of stocks might have made it possible to maintain exports at a relatively satisfactory level. Unfortunately, prices continued to decline. In the second half of the year, the account prices in New York reached an average of 624.1 CFA francs per kg, representing a decline of almost 50 percent in comparison to their maximum in 1977.

In view of this continued decline, the authorities of the Ivory Coast decided to withdraw cacao temporarily from the market at the end of the quarter. Thus the exports for the fourth quarter of 1979 were substantially below those for the fourth quarter of 1978, and for the year as a whole, the volume of exports of beans was down by almost a quarter. Overall, the value of cacao exports showed a decline of 23.6 percent, with their relative share of the total exports of goods dropping from 29.5 percent to 23 percent.

The Ivory Coast returned to the cacao market in 1980, and exports showed a sharp recovery in the second quarter. For the first 8 months of 1980 as a whole, the increase in the quantities of beans exported came to about 50 percent in comparison to 1979.

In the fourth quarter the increase in exports should be particularly strong in comparison to a low fourth quarter in 1979. However, because of a new decline in prices which may have averaged about 20 percent for the year as a whole, the increase in the value of cacao exports may only be about 15 percent, which would be insufficient to offset the decline in coffee exports.

Source: Economic and Financial Report, 1981 Draft Finance Law

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MACHEL: MEDIA NEGLECT INFORMATIONAL ROLE

Maputo TEMPO in Portuguese 3 May 81 pp 28-29

[Final "summarizing portion" of speech by President Samora Machel in Beira during the "verification phase" of the Political and Organizational Offensive; date not given]

(Excerpts) At one of the meetings held during his recent trip to Beira, President Samora Machel criticized certain aspects of the media.

Due to its general interest, we publish a part of the speech, which is the impromptu summary made by the FRELIMO Party chairman after analyzing the results of the work by brigades of the [Political and Organizational] Offensive in Sofala Province.

I should like each of the participants at this meeting, each of the persons in charge, each citizen to have a complete analysis of what the Beira rail-and-port facilities are--their capacities, their possibilities and the development that we must carry out jointly with other organizations. What are the agencies that should participate and that are not present there?

Constant Information About Rail and Port Facilities

I would say immediately: the media should be constantly present in the rail and port services. And they are not there. They are not providing the necessary information. First, the customs services. Traffic services. Private services. Ocean-going transportation. Facilities for fishermen.

What is a port? What is a rail-and-port service? The media have been neglecting this role. They want the information to come to them. They don't go after it. Our media are not aggressive.

It is not always the media's incompetence and lack of initiative. Certain officials, for the sake of secrecy, for the sake of safety, hinder the work of the media. And in this way our people are deprived of important and valuable information about what the rail and port service is and what their role should be. This is what is at issue. For the sake of secrecy and for the sake of self-protection, making a secret out of what should be public knowledge.

We must be very careful about this aspect. During our war, we were always careful to distinguish what is secret from what is not secret. There is this tendency to make a secret out of what is public. And that of making public what is necessarily and essentially secret. Ignorance!

This is what is happening in Beira. And it brings uneasiness, it brings evasion of the law, it makes people apathetic about their own problems. Problems are not channeled, because everything is secret, everything is security.

That is why we have not yet provided the necessary service. It is the first aspect of the work we did together yesterday that I should like to emphasize here.

The People Cannot Be Informed By the Enemy

The second aspect is that the people are deprived, left out of the whole process of national reconstruction. A people without work to do. That is why there are criminals in the city, tramps, drug addicts, bandits, thieves, assailants. Because the people are left out. Leaving out the decisive factor, which is the people, we cannot accomplish anything. Everything is negative. And why? We do not grasp the importance of political values. Everything serves politics. The Defense Ministry, the Ministry of the Interior, of Security, of Information. They all represent power --legislative power, executive power, informative power.

It is necessary that the people be informed by us, not by the enemy. If we tell them lies, the enemy will tell them the truth.

If we do not tell our people the truth, whom can they trust? If we lie to the people to save face, to save the state.... What state? A capitalist state or a revolutionary state?

Newsmen Do Not Criticize

Furthermore, the city of Beira has become a city of the jungle. Where is the party? Where are the mass organizations--of women, young people, newsmen? Even the newsmen do not criticize the city. It is a jungle. They don't write anything. They refuse to go to the mirror, because they know their face hasn't been washed. And this is the task of everyone here. All the ministries, all the managers, all the citizens and all the people. The city of Beira must be a model city.

There is insecurity in this city. Agitation. Certain elements that operate in ways copied from the fascists. The people do not feel entirely free. After 9 o'clock at night, nobody goes out. It is like during colonial times; worse than in colonial times.

We have the Interior Ministry here; the Security Ministry is here; the Defense Ministry. They all argue: "Who is in charge?" "Who bosses whom?" "Who exercises the most power over the people?"

We cannot go on with this sort of situation here. This is the nation's second largest city. Nor do we want these fascist methods. Get rid of the incompetents! Get rid of the incompetent police who don't know how to talk to the people! Good riddance!

NIGER

PRESIDENT VISITS IRRIGATED AGRICULTURAL PROJECT IN KOUTOUKALE

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 25 May 81 p 3

[Article: "350 Ha, 700 Farmers, Fr 1 Billion Released"]

[Text] Yesterday morning Seyni Kountche, President of the Supreme Military Council, Chief of State, visited the irrigated agricultural project in Koutoukale, located about 50 kilometers from Niamey on the road to Tillabery.

Upon his arrival he was welcomed by Siliyan Ganoua, Secretary General of the Ministry of Rural Development and the delegate from EDF [European Development Fund], Miss von Brokowski.

The Koutoukale project, 380 km long and with a surface area of 350 hectares of arable land, is financed by EDF. It will have cost 1 billion CFA francs. The work which had been started in February 1981 is proceeding routinely. The first harvest is anticipated in December 1981, a date which corresponds with the beginning of the dry season.

Therefore, beginning in December 700 farmers, at the rate of one-half hectare per farmer, will devote themselves to the cultivation of rice. Three hundred forty-one hectares will be used for rice cultivation, and 13 hectares for truck gardening.

In contrast to the former project (a surface area of 300 hectares) which yielded only one crop a year, the new project is expected to yield two crops a year. It is estimated that each farmer will be able to produce four tons of rice yearly.

The construction work of the irrigation canals is proceeding satisfactorily. The work on the installation of a pumping station has made a very good start. As regards the distribution of the plots, priority will be given to the recipients of the previous project.

In addition the farmers were mobilized and able to visit the project recently, at which time they received instructions and explanations regarding the upkeep of the installations and the proper care of the plots. We were told that the farmers were very interested in this project.

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CSO: 4400/1270

MINISTER MAKES TEN-DAY TOUR OF INTERIOR

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 2 Jun 81 p 4

[Article by Dubois Tourawa]

[Text] At the close of a 10-day tour of the interior, Dr Ari Toubo, minister of rural development, returned to Niamey on Saturday. The tour took him to the departments of Dosso, Maradi, Zinder, Diffa, Agades and Tahoua. He reports that every region of our country has a very individual situation and that within such a context, problems vary from one region to another. Given the importance of the tour, it is therefore necessary to draw the conclusions department by department.

It should also be noted that the minister was accompanied by the central directors of the UNCC [Niger Credit and Cooperation Union], rural engineering, ONAHA [expansion unknown], livestock raising, agriculture, woods and forests, and the rebuilding of livestock herds.

It was a working visit, a visit marked by discussions, recommendations and instructions, the three characteristics of this marathon tour. In 10 days, Dr Ari Toubo Ibrahim was able to survey all the problems facing the departments active in rural areas. This initiative is extremely timely, given the rapidly approaching winter season that will hit the entire national territory.

In order to avoid the same situations encountered before, it is a matter of foresight and of making sure that the proper steps are taken with regard to stock of phytosanitary products and equipment to be used in the fight against crop enemies. In this connection, everything is ready for the startup of this agricultural and grazing season.

Other aspects to be taken into account include agricultural water projects, protection of our environment through reforestation, the condition of livestock, in addition to living and working conditions for personnel and the condition of buildings. In short, we can say that everything having to do with the rural world was taken up during this tour.

Problems? Naturally, there is no lack of them, especially since needs are enormous and means limited. When solutions are not immediately available, at least they are planned for in the future.

In one place, logistical means are inadequate, the premises cramped, additional products awaited. In another, some products are lacking, for they are stored elsewhere, products greatly needed for distribution in farm districts. And yet, this situation should not cause alarm because current stocks are adequate to meet the first attacks on the enemies of crops, which does not prevent preparations to improve existing provisions.

One can say, without risk of error, that the situation is generally satisfactory, speaking of the territory as a whole. This implies strictness in the administration of stock and its distribution. Rational use of products and equipment is essential, especially given the current situation of our country.

Discussions

After exchanging points of view with personnel in the field, Dr Ari Toubou Ibrahim was very clear.

Calling attention to the heavy responsibility they have to the rural world, he said that it was a responsibility whose price could not be calculated, if one looks at the percentage of people making up the rural world and farming and grazing activities in our country.

He said that there must be an atmosphere of cooperation, concertation and solidarity between all technical services they are all aimed at the same objective: self-sufficiency in food, for which we have tirelessly fought for 7 years. It is a wager on the future that must be won in the interest of the entire nation.

Cooperation and solidarity, because a surplus of any product or service can serve someone. It means the pooling of our means, efforts and ideas so that the combination of the three may bring improvements in our different development actions for better yield and greater productivity.

The third term, concertation, is the only way to find a compromise between oneself and the peasants.

Total Commitment

"The catalysts of actions aimed at the rural world, you are aware of the government's efforts to give you good working conditions," the minister said. "Consequently, each one of you must make an additional effort to deserve the confidence that the authorities have in you, that confidence which is nothing more than your total commitment, your availability to our peasants." Minister Ari concluded by saying that a project cannot replace a service but that it can make up for a delay in a very precise field.

People working the land must use the tools made available to them, resulting in a much more rational use of the land. Produce and produce more: These are the recommendations of Dr Ari to the operators of the different farms, operators who are now generally aware of the efforts made by authorities in the economic, social and cultural domains.

The lessons learned by cadres and workers will be the subject of a thorough study, Dr Ari said, in order to draft a work program.

NIGER

ROK DONATES VEHICLES, EXCHANGES GREETINGS

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 23-24 May 81 p 2

[Article: "ROK (Republic of Korea) Donated About 50 Vehicles to Niger"]

[Text] The director of the government motor pool, Major Lady Michel, officially accepted about 50 Pony vehicles yesterday, a gift from the Republic of Korea to the Nigerien government. These vehicles were delivered by the ROK Ambassador to Niger, Kwon Tong Man.

At the official ceremony of delivering the keys both the Secretary General of the Ministry of Finance, Amadou Mayaki, and the Korean Ambassador to Niger made a short speech.

Amadou Mayaki who spoke first thanked the Republic of Korea, in the name of the CMS [Supreme Military Council] and the government, for its kind inter-cooperative gesture and requested Ambassador Kwon Tong Man to transmit to his people and his government the most sincere thanks of the Nigerien people and its government.

"Beyond this ceremony, he stated, I see a symbol of a true friendship and solidarity between both countries and especially the unmistakable wish to the ROK government to contribute to Niger's economic development."

Mayaki continued as he addressed himself to the Korean Ambassador, "Niger appreciates this material aid which constitutes a substantial contribution to our national park, and owes you its complete acknowledgement."

On his part, Kwon Tong Man, as a representative of his government, expressed his joy and gratitude for this attractive ceremony at the delivery of the vehicles, before underlining that ROK ardently wishes that the close relations between it and Niger could become more intensive. At the same time he assured the Secretary General of the finance ministry and the Director of the government motor pool, representing Niger officially, that his country will do its very best in the framework of its intercessions at all cooperative levels vis-a-vis Niger.

In addition, the South Korean ambassador congratulated himself for the earnestness and competence of the two Korean doctors practicing in Niger, as well as for the output and growth in production of the Korean-Nigerien Ceremics factory, a symbol of joint inter-industrial development between the two countries.

In addition, the ambassador stressed the need to further reinforce the economic, cultural, industrial and cooperative bonds existing between our two countries. Finally, he is convinced that the 50 vehicles, although a very modest gift from his country to ours, will permit in the future to contribute to and intensify, while multiplying, economic and commercial activities, and also to tighten even further the profound and sincere fraternal sentiments between our two countries and our two friendly people.

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CSO: 4400/1270

IDA TECHNICAL EDUCATION CREDIT

Niamey LE SAHEL in French 1 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] The International Development Association (IDA) has approved the granting of a credit worth 17.3 million SDR (\$21.5 million) to Niger to finance an education project. The IDA is an institution affiliated with the World Bank, which grants funds on liberal conditions.

The project, whose cost is \$27 million, includes the following elements of the departments of technical assistance and scholarships in order to ensure the training of Nigeriens in education planning activities and the preparation of projects: technical assistance services supplied to the Ministry of Civil Service and Labor in order to draft a training program for upper- and intermediate-level management personnel in the administration; and the construction and expansion of training centers for specialists in livestock raising and agriculture.

Niger needs management personnel and technicians at all levels. Its lack of such personnel is felt in the administration and the other public services, but it is particularly acute in the sectors of agriculture and livestock raising, both with respect to extension agents and development workers.

The project includes credits to develop and expand the Practical Institute of Rural Development in Niamey, which will have an additional 160 places. The project will also include the financing of training programs and housing for teaching personnel at the Institute, as well as tools, supplies and livestock for the 45-hectare farm school belonging to the Institute.

In order to provide training for technical personnel supervising livestock raising, a new school for 204 boarding students will be built at Kolo, some 25 kilometers east of Niamey. The training program lasting 4 years will include courses in livestock raising, pasture management, construction techniques in rural areas the operation of vehicles and cold storage facilities, applications of solar energy and information dissemination methods. The school will train 50 technical agents and 20 technical assistants a year.

The civil servant training program should make it possible to improve the quality of Nigerien administration and the efficiency of the government with respect to management of budget credits and projects.

The project is being co-financed by the UNDP, whose contribution amounts to \$2.5 million.

The IDA credit is to be repaid in 50 years, including an amortization deferment of 10 years. It has no interest, but there is a .75-percent commission to cover administrative expenses. The IDA's commitment will only become firm when the funds are available.

IDA credits are payable in special drawing rights (SDR), whose value is determined on the basis of a "basket" of currencies. The amount in dollars of the IDA credit corresponding to the amount in SDR is figured based on the existing rate of exchange at the time when the credit is negotiated.

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CSO: 4719/6

SENEGAL

RENES PROJECT HOPES TO SUBSTITUTE OTHER ENERGY FOR PETROLEUM

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 26 May 81 p 3

Text Yesterday's interministerial council meeting was marked by the report of the Minister for Industrial Development entitled "An Energy Redeployment by Senegal" (RENES). Cheikh Hamidou Kane started by noting that the cost of energy is higher in Senegal than in most developed countries and even in countries of the subregion. The result is that many of our manufactured products see their prices strongly pushed upward by the excessive cost of energy. Consumers are consequently subjected to inflationary pressure due to the constant rise of oil prices. The other consequence, and not the least, is that Senegalese industries find it very difficult to be competitive, either in the domestic market in the face of imports, or in the international market in the face of foreign rival enterprises.

Nor is that all. Certain industrial projects cannot be carried out, despite favorable conditions (available raw materials, a qualified labor force, and an existing market). Our country also faces enormous difficulties related to the increase of its oil bill, which last year reached 42 percent of export earnings, a percentage which will be exceeded this year. Since oil is becoming more and more expensive, this situation can only aggravate our balance of payments deficit. Since Senegal is not certain it can face up to this situation, it must react, and quickly.

Whereas this RENES project, whose aim is to substitute other fuels for oil to an extent approximating 50 percent of domestic consumption within less than 10 years. An ambitious project if ever there was one, but which is perfectly attainable. It concerns essentially production of industrial energy and electricity, but also of other market components. The choice of the industrial energy and electricity production sectors on a priority basis is not a chance decision. For they consume two thirds or more of petroleum products. Moreover, two thirds of that consumption is concentrated among a very small number of enterprises, which are themselves centered in the Cap-Vert region (except Taiba).

The situation thus appears critical for the long term. For the past few years the government has been considering means to remedy it. On the one

now, it is a question of minimizing, through rationalization, the consumption of petroleum products intended for use in industry and electricity production. This is the project known as "energy enterprises." The first stage is in the course of completion by a Canadian group, and is financed by the National Energy Fund. It consists of taking an energy survey of the 14 largest industrial consumers of petroleum products.

Secondly, there is the so-called R.D.E.M. project extending over 10 years. Six types of energy sources are envisaged as substitutes for imported petroleum products. First, there is Casamance oil. This deposit holds reserves of heavy oil estimated at 100 million tons, and a pocket of lighter oil of which a small portion, or 1,250 million tons, is recoverable. A development company, Pétrocas, has just been set up. Seismic studies and drilling will soon start, and production of the light oil is expected in 1983.

Development of this light pocket will yield 250,000 tons yearly for 5 years. Results of this first phase development are to lay the basis for development of the heavy portion, which should come in 1966. The second resource consists of peat. Indications of it, as collected in the Niayes and coastal savanna swamps, permit a measure of optimism. A study now in progress will make an initial estimate of the reserves and energy-producing qualities of our peat. As for lignite, a program to confirm its indications is being formulated.

The fourth resource is hydroelectricity. In contrast to others, this energy source has been well defined both quantitatively and in terms of its development potential. Thus it has been established that the hydroelectric potential of our two major rivers, the Senegal and the Gambia, is enormous in relation to our present needs, but it will have to be shared with riverine countries. Moreover, the facilities to be built will give priority to twin objectives: irrigation and navigation. However, in view of rising oil prices, transmission by barge of the energy to be produced by the planned dams is becoming a matter of interest. The Minister of Industrial Development and handicrafts considers that Senegal must fix as an objective, within the ONUC and ONUC Gambia River Development Organization⁷, to complete at all costs one hydroelectric power station at Manantali (ONU) and Kokroë (ONUC), even if that would entail assumption of all or part of the investment costs relating to electricity production.

As in solar and wind energy, our potentials are considerable. Importantly, research is in progress, but here, progress is limited, and particularly in the nuclear field, yet the needed technologies have not yet been mastered. There is room for hope, however, since installation costs are constantly decreasing.

Concerning the biomass, several projects are currently under study including establishment of eucalyptus plantations to meet energy needs of the BHPB Belo Horizonte iron mines company⁷, for water fuel production, for biomass, biomass production, and even for industrial charcoal production.

In the case of uranium, for which prospecting is proceeding in eastern Senegal, the level of energy consumption in this country does not seem to pre-dispose us to the use of that source in the near future. The use of uranium can, however, be envisaged in terms of an associated interest group among the countries of the subregion.

Studies are in progress, moreover, for importation of coal and wood. The advantage of these energy sources lies in the stability of their price.

The project will be carried out in three phases, at an estimated cost of approximately 75 billions spread over 10 years. Some activities, including studies and prospecting, are already under way, as is the first phase market-ing survey of industrial units in a position to convert to use of the new fuels. The second phase, which would proceed from 1983 to 1986, would evaluate reserves as well as conditions affecting production and use of foreign resources. This phase is already in progress.

The third phase, from 1986 to 1990, will concern negotiations with SENELEC [Senegalese Electric Power Distribution Company] and operators for their conversion to new energy sources. Working sessions oriented to the first portion of this phase are being held with consumers at the Ministry of Industrial Development. These negotiations should lead to a choice of the most appropriate technology, and to definition of an investment program linked to the RENE project.

The RENE project indicates the priority accorded by the Senegalese state to energy problems. If completed, it will permit a saving in foreign exchange, at present rates, of approximately 25 billion per year.

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REPORT ON 1979-1980 AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Apr 81 pp 3, 6

[Text] The coffee harvest for the 1979-1980 season has been estimated at 96,000 tons compared with 70,000 tons for the 1978-1979 period. Exports went from 62,800 tons in 1979 to 74,123 tons in 1980, an 18-percent increase, according to the latest annual SOFIDE (Finance Company for Development) report, which quotes the Zairian Coffee Office (OZACAF).

Robusta coffee exports increased 23 percent, while Arabica coffee exports dropped 17.5 percent.

The amount of coffee stored at the end of the season was an estimated 20,000 tons. Fraud allegedly totaled 5,000 tons, according to semi-official sources, but ANSEA (National Association of Zairian Enterprises) puts it at 20,000 tons, as in 1979.

Several measures have been taken to discourage uncontrolled coffee exports. The most recent one went into effect during the last quarter of 1980. It requires exporters to place on their shipments stamps issued by the International Coffee Organization (OIC) through the Bank of Zaire. Shipments without stamps are rejected for consumption in countries belonging to the OIC.

The OIC issues export stamps to every country based on the annual quota allotted to it. The quota is 72,000 tons for Zaire in 1981.

Internationally speaking, the supply (3.6 million tons) has finally turned out to be lower than OIC estimates (4.64 million tons), as a result of the poor Brazilian harvest. It is thought that for the 1980-1981 season, exportable world production might increase and reach some 4.34 million tons.

Concerning stock on hand, the OIC indicates that the total was 1.96 million tons in October 1980, compared with 1.99 million tons in 1979.

Prices were not encouraging in 1980. The drop observed in 1979 continued in 1980. The average price for Robusta represented only 59 percent of the prices existing in 1977, compared with 67 percent in 1979.

If one looks at 1977, the Arabica index has fallen even lower: 49 percent compared with 50 percent in 1979.

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CIRI 4719/II

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL DIAMOND MARKETING--Zaire, the world's leading producer of industrial diamonds with over one-fourth of all production of diamonds and gems, expects to do its own marketing. Since 1967, marketing has been done by the Central Selling Organization (CSO), a subsidiary of the South African firm De Beers. World diamond marketing goes through the networks of the De Beers company, which has a near monopoly, whether it be a question of industrial diamonds or gems. At De Beers' London headquarters, it has been confirmed that negotiations are going forward with the Zairian company SOZACOM (Zairian Company for the Marketing of Ores), which is in charge of the country's entire ore production. The Zairian Marketing Company has been entrusted by the Kinshasa government with the task of selling the country's mineral production, either directly or through a partner. Zaire's defection would create a major breach in the world monopoly held by De Beers, although Zairian exports have dropped sharply in recent years, as a result of reduced production and smuggling. In expert circles, it is thought that a substantial portion of production is fraudulently marketed by the People's Republic of the Congo (Brazzaville). Zaire's official exports fell from 13.5 million carats in 1974 to 8.1 million in 1980. In addition, the world market for industrial diamonds and gems is currently depressed. In 1980, sales of industrial diamonds remained at the 1979 level in volume and value, despite inflation. [Text] [Paris LE CONTINENT in French 5 May 81 p 8] 11,464

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION UP--Precisely 1 year ago, the Chinese agricultural mission headed by Ye Xing Yuan stepped on our soil for the first time. The purpose of the mission is to give the people in this region the possibility of obtaining agricultural products more cheaply. In the beginning, the task was not at all easy for the Chinese technical assistants, especially because the land given to them is not fertile. After an enormous amount of work, the mission was able to cultivate over half of that land: 3 out of the 6.7 hectares. In order to do so, it had to engage in irrigation and, in order to improve the quality of the soil, bring in 600 truckloads of black dirt, 500 truckloads of organic fertilizer and 200 truckloads of waste products. For market garden crops, seed had to be procured before experimental crops could be grown. It was not until July that the Chinese began to supply our markets with vegetables and by the end of the year, some 90 tons had been marketed, instead of the 60 anticipated. It should be noted that Ye Xing Yuan and his aides expect to increase production, as justified by January's production, estimated at 14.6 tons. However, the quantitative improvement in the Karavia gardens will not come about without improving the quality of the land. This especially requires large amounts of organic fertilizer, which is now scarce. Despite these difficulties,

the Chinese technical assistants in Lubumbashi are very optimistic about the future of Karavia's truck gardens. The head of the mission said that if the entire area is cultivated this year, 260 tons of vegetables will be produced, far surpassing the 1980 production which was largely satisfactory, however. For this reason, the Chinese are working double speed to inundate markets with different vegetables such as lettuce, Chinese cabbage, garden cabbage, Brussels sprouts, Lenga-Lenga (lukuketu), mafete, and so on. This year again, the work of the Chinese agricultural mission in Lubumbashi will be rightly appreciated, especially since the higher authorities, very attentive to the activities of our Chinese friends, are examining Chinese-Zairian cooperation. [By Kabulo K.] [Text] [Kinshasa ELIMA in French 8 Apr 81 pp 3, 6] 11,464

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ZIMBABWE'S CRITICAL ROLE IN SOUTHERN AFRICAN CONFLICT EXAMINED

Paris LE FIGARO in French 3 Jun 81 p 2

[Article by Jean-Marc Kallieche: "Zimbabwe: The Razor's Edge"]

[Text] In Umtali, capital of one of the most "corrupt" regions of the former Rhodesia, they no longer make war; they watch it. Scarcely had it died down in Zimbabwe when it broke out in Mozambican territory, within rifle range. On some days, one can clearly hear the echo of the chaotic battles that pit the forces of the government in Maputo, now trained as far as the battalion level by Soviet advisers, against the 8,000 to 10,000 guerrilla soldiers of a National Resistance Movement (MNR) that bears a close resemblance to Jonas Savimbi's UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola]. The refugees flee, often in danger of their lives, across mine fields set up by the Rhodesians. Already 3 years ago, well before Zimbabwe's independence, Mozambicans were attempting this mortal crossing in order to get supplies in Rhodesian stores. At Samora Machel's house, they were already starving.

The Whites in Umtali (some 8,000 a year ago; perhaps 5,000 today) calmly observe that the port of Beira 300 kilometers away remains inaccessible to traffic that could have made them rich and given them the illusion of the good old days (the Smith-Salazar alliance before the outbreak of the Black rebellion in 1975). The road is so unsafe that embassies in Salisbury have forbidden their members to try it. The train sometimes goes by, but the pitiful amount of tonnage hauled is significant: an average of 320 tons a week. They are in the process of repairing the pipeline that once fed the refinery close to the city (out of operation for 7 years, because of "sanctions," but the technicians in charge of the project harbor no illusions: "The MNR will always manage to blow up a pumping station, a fraction of the pipe, to prevent a normal supply."

What is it that prompts Rhodesians in this sumptuous province of Manicaland (a kind of African Jura, famous for its climate and vast conifer forests) to leave a country they had always proclaimed to be the "most beautiful in the world"? The horror that begins all over again each day on the other side of the border, the impression of being hemmed in, 2 hours by car from the mirages of the Indian Ocean? Certainly not. The killing, actually relatively rare, of farmers and missionaries, cut down (and often tortured) by elements officially out of control but concerning which one often wonders whether they are not the work of certain extremist elements of parties now in power, Robert Mugabe's ZANU and, on a jump seat (temporarily perhaps), Joshua N'Komo's ZAPU? No again.

The Whites in the region have lived amidst the total lack of security for so long, they have succeeded so well in conquering it (actually, very few have died, thanks to their cleverness and self-discipline that have won the admiration of their adversaries), that however horrible the exactions may be, they are scarcely impressed by them. One Frenchman who has lived for 6 years with his wife and two very young sons at a sawmill right on the Mozambican border misses the days when he went on patrol in the vast bush, leaving his family behind at the mercy of a terrorist raid. After years of extreme nervous tension comes the *decuhitus*, as the jargon of the cardiologists puts it. The man cries over that perilous life that finally gave him the impression of being alive after long, grim years at the head of a small business in Nice. The woman "cracks" after demonstrating iron courage. Now she can admit how terrified she was and her only concern is to get her husband and children somewhere else: anywhere, except France or Europe. "We could never get used to it again."

Witch Doctors

And yet, they would not have reached the point of packing up and looking for a new pioneer's exile in Australia or Argentina if they did not have the feeling that they are being hypocritically pushed toward the door, that they are still being used to better throw them out later. It is true that thousands of White technicians are leaving quite simply because South Africa, whose economic boom coincided with the beginnings of the Mugabe reign, has an enormous need for skilled labor, ambitious managers and upper-level personnel in all fields. Pages and pages of advertisements published in the HERALD, the major Salisbury daily bought back by the government from a South African firm, daily tells non-landowning specialists in agriculture or industry, telecommunications or the railroad, police or the army, that they can make double their salary in that neighboring country, a salary in easily convertible, transferrable rands. It is difficult to resist the South African sirens when for years one has lived under a Draconian system that limits the exportation of capital to 600 Zimbabwe dollars a year per person, if one goes to another African country on vacation, 800 if one chooses anywhere else in the world, and 1,000 if one emigrates for good (1 Zimbabwe dollar is worth about \$1.50, over 8 francs today).

Fat of the Animal

The government in power has not tried to stop this migratory movement that is very contrary to it if its purpose is still to build a progressive, but prosperous and truly nationalized nation. On the contrary, by measures and methods required by no popular pressure, it discourages people who truly wished to remain loyal at their posts, who were not at all attracted by the South African way of life or who, in the case of many, were frankly hostile to Afrikanerdom.

If prime importance is education for the children. Under the Muzorewa administration during the first phase of majority rule, they had been guaranteed that the state would continue to subsidize the old system of the community schools, private schools designed along European standards and 40 to 60 percent of whose pupils included the offspring of an emerging Black bourgeoisie. According to a recent law still subject to rectification, the subsidy will disappear. For the Mugabe team, it is undoubtedly less a question of penalizing the Whites than it is of preventing the formation of a Westernized Black elite. But while this explanation is valid, it means that the gap will grow wider between two categories of Zimbabwe citizens.

and that in the long run, the Whites will be forced into exile under theoretically amicable conditions. There is a significant paragraph in the document entitled "Growth and Fairness," which in principle established the economic options of the regime: "The government's approach with respect to professional training is non-racial and therefore, nondiscriminatory. However, the immediate and long-term needs for skilled labor require that the training effort be mainly oriented toward labor that presents the smallest risk of emigration..."

Nothing is being done to force local Whites to leave the country, but while it is said that the flow of new expatriates is rejected (those that are purely mercenary and costing much less), nothing is being done to keep them either. For example, a frantic minister of health preaches the return to witch doctors (the medium or healer), which would undoubtedly have no psychological effect except on a Black mutant group restored by force to a dubious authenticity, if the phenomenon did not coincide with a terrible scarcity of medicine and basic medical equipment.

Here, one comes upon one of the deepest mysteries of Zimbabwe at present. The lifting of international sanctions a year ago, the excellence of the 1980 economic results, and finally, the abundance of gifts and loans to a country that was already one of the most modern in Africa: All these factors should have made medicines, spare parts and all essential (rare) goods not made locally at the close of the Smith experiment abundant on the market. And yet, precisely the opposite is true: quantities of common consumer goods have disappeared, which does not prevent the reappearance of luxury baubles: The habitual new class of the socialist societies is already making its appearance.

The decor of the old Rhodesia is still intact, with but a few wrinkles. However -- and this is a new element that emerged beginning in March -- the teams that hoped to save its essential elements thanks to the pragmatism of a "Black power" -- quite British in this -- are about to lay down their arms.

Those who would at all costs cling to the past are no longer far from affirming, like Smith, the witness or reference point of history, that "We are now eating the fat of the animal; soon nothing will be left but the skeleton." With a few imperceptible nuances, their discourse goes as follows:

"Until the month of February, we could hope that this country would somehow, with important but not decisive differences, follow the experience of Jomo Kenyatta's Kenya.... Robert Mugabe seemed to want to make Zimbabwe a much more egalitarian country, which we also want, but while creating a very active pole of economic development capable of revitalizing the economy of the entire 'front line,' particularly of Zambia and Mozambique, which are completely ruined..."

Bad Side

To do so, it would have been necessary to maintain or transform, in an intelligently progressive way, the administrative and technical apparatus built since 1965. However, we risk a veritable implosion at that level, particularly since the beginning of July. All the real technicians are emigrating. The mediocre Whites remain behind and provisionally go up the ladder. There are also those who still have something to lose: their homes, farms or industrial enterprises which,

even though they are obsolete and unable to keep up with foreign competition, are now operating at 100-percent capacity to meet the needs of the domestic market."

They certainly do not believe that in this way, they will witness any Zimbabwe boom, as they had the Ivorian boom (while awaiting the next one, probably around 1983). They note that the manna from other skies and theoretically gathered up by the basket in March, at the time of the "Zimcord" (international donor conference), is actually extremely conditional and cautious. They observe that the Rocard of the regime, the excellent Bernard Chidzero, minister of planning, does not seem to know where he is going and that at any rate, he does not have the human means to get there.

"The donors are getting bogged down," confirms one Western diplomat. "We do not even know, 6 months later, if some 50 scholarships offered in the theoretically practical sectors: agriculture, hydraulics, and so on, will be filled. There is an artistic woolliness that undermines the original enthusiasm, especially since Mugabe's speeches are more and more of a nature to discourage foreign investors. A large British firm had the door closed in its face at the last minute, without any technical or economic explanation why. Contracts accepted for development of the Wankie coal deposit were thrown overboard at the first opportunity. The international banks are beginning to react: suspending loans here, withdrawing proposals there. Zimbabwe has been in trouble lately."

Only lately? Since February, to be exact, according to reliable on-the-spot observers, without counting a few diplomats wearing rose-colored glasses, who have difficulty admitting that the Zimcord was an enormous sham. "Zimbabwe remains the world's baby," Mugabe said, a little like the last firework set up in honor of their hopes. Thanks to a progressive capitalist Mugabe, who was more Chinese than Soviet, they were going to get back and restore stability to all the area between the South African border and the Congo River, find a way to preserve their interests in the region without obeying the dictates of South Africa, and in short, combine their wishes and means. Unfortunately, the USSR saw them coming, the little dears!

"Mugabe is a Marxist like Raymond Aron," gossips one National School of Administration graduate, "insofar as he recognizes that Marx has enriched his vision of the world. But his reading of socialism is Chinese, not Soviet...." Perhaps; everything points in that direction. But he is nevertheless the prisoner of formidable contradictions that the Westerners -- themselves too divided -- do not seem able to help him resolve. The principal one has to do with a fact: Neither the USSR nor South Africa will consent to let him calmly win his wager.

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MILITARY OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FORMATION OF NEW ARMY

Maputo TIEMPO in Portuguese 3 May 81 pp 38-41

[Interview with Emmerson Munanganga, minister of state in the prime minister's cabinet and chief of the Unified Military Command of the Republic of Zimbabwe, by Alves Gomes: 'Zimbabwe: Formation of the Army'; date and place not given]

[Text] How is formation of a national army progressing in Zimbabwe? What difficulties does it face? How are the puppet groups supported by South Africa acting against the newly-independent African state?

The following interview, by Alves Gomes with Emmerson Munanganga, minister of state in the cabinet of the prime minister and chief of the Unified Military Command of the Republic of Zimbabwe, answers some of these questions and others not formulated here.

Alves Gomes: Since the beginning of this year, that is, since the time you became chief of the Unified Military Command, how many units of the national army have been created?

Emmerson Munanganga: We have created nine battalions.

A. G. [Alves Gomes]: How many people does this involve?

E. M. [Emmerson Munanganga]: About 12,000 to 13,000 men.

A. G.: When formation of the national army was announced last year, there was talk of integrating three forces: the former Rhodesian army, the ZIPRA [Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army] and the ZANLA [Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army]. However, reports I have are that until very recently there were only units made up of ZANLA and ZIPRA and others formed from the Rhodesian army. Is this information correct?

E. M.: At this moment that is not correct. When I was appointed chief of the Unified Military Command there were nine battalions composed solely of ZANLA and ZIPRA, but since then there are now four battalions involving the three forces in an integrated way.

This was an important experiment for us because it was quite successful. What we are doing now--since there are three battalions made up entirely of former members of the Rhodesian army--is to integrate all the undermanned units into the 18 existing battalions.

A. G.: But you are speaking of battalions. Could this mean that within these battalions of your army there are companies that are made up only of elements of the former Rhodesian army and others integrating ZIPRA and ZANLA?

E. M.: No.

A. G.: Then, even at the platoon level you have members coming from the three forces?

E.M.: Let us take the case of our 2d Battalion, made up of former members of the ZIPRA and the ZANLA. What we did was remove a company from this battalion and replace it with a company composed of elements of the former Rhodesian army that were then dispersed among the various companies of that battalion. Let us say a battalion has six companies; one of these companies is removed and replaced by one from the former Rhodesian army. But this [Rhodesian] company consists of various groups that will be integrated in the other companies.

A.G.: Do ZANLA and ZIPRA participate yet in the air force?

E. M.: Yes, they do. We have many youths being trained at all levels and the first regiment is already being formed.

A. G.: Within ZIPRA there are pilots who were trained, according to Joshua Nkomo, to fly Mig-21 and Mig-23 aircraft, whereas there is no one in ZANLA with this training. On the other hand, the Rhodesian army had British planes and people trained to fly them. How will the integration be made?

E. M.: It is true that ZAPU has such persons trained in the Soviet Union. But ZANLA also has young men trained as pilots in other countries and some trained to fly Western aircraft. So we had to take these differences into consideration and we created an integration plan for the ZIPRA pilots, of which 16 have passed the examinations they were given.

A. G.: This raises another question. Your army, the ZANLA and the ZIPRA alike, was trained with weapons furnished by the socialist countries. Now they are being trained with Western weapons and it is said that many of them have been rejected because they could not adapt to this change.

E. M.: Let me correct that. There are no examinations about weapons. The persons who have been rejected have failed the examination about command. If there is someone who takes exams for higher rank he may not make major, but he still has a chance to become a captain, for example. Hence, those who fail do not fail because of the weapons, but because of their qualifications for officer training.

It is true that we are using the weapons of the former army, but this is because there are so many of them. If we also wanted to use the weapons of the ZIPRA and the ZANLA to train the army, we would have to cope with the problem of their small

quantity, with the problem of ammunition, and so forth. We are now an army and the weapons we had and that were offered to us are not sufficient, forcing us to resort to another type of solution.

A. G.: But what will be your source of supply of weapons for the army?

E. M.: This is a decision the government has yet to make.

A. G.: During the armed struggle you had many military cadres attached to the High Command and the General Staff. Are they the future officers of this country?

E. M.: First of all I must stress that they did not participate in the war to become generals, but rather to make their nation independent. They were fighters and it was on the field of battle that they earned the right to become captains, majors and brigadiers. But very few will become generals.

A. G.: What is the situation of the guerrilla fighters who have not yet been integrated in the army? Do they continue to live in "accommodation camps"?

E. M.: We no longer have any accommodation points in the country. Members of both ZANLA and ZIPRA who have not yet been integrated in the army and who want to join it are now in "transition camps." Every month about 4,000 guerrilla fighters leave these camps to begin the process of being integrated in the army.

A. G.: But you also had a very large guerrilla army. I think there were more than 20,000, maybe 30,000 persons. Along with the process of integration in the army, is there any program of integration for those who want to leave the military life and go into socioeconomic projects?

E. M.: It is hard to demobilize this whole army. We tried that last year and had over 8,000 people in this situation. But we quickly learned that it was not easy for our agriculture, industry and commerce to absorb so many people, give them jobs and vocational training. For this reason we stopped the demobilization and we are creating programs so that when they are demobilized they may be integrated immediately in trade and industry to begin participating as producing agents.

A. G.: Are there any instances of guerrilla fighters integrated in trade and industry?

E. M.: Not as yet. We have a plan for their integration, but it has not yet begun. This is because when we demobilized those 8,000 guerrilla fighters and saw that they did not have access to jobs we decided to create special programs. We are now planning their future and their careers so that when they are demobilized they can enroll in vocational training courses, and so forth.

A. G.: What is the current situation in ZIPRA after the incidents that took place in February in the Bulawayo area?

E. M.: That happened, but all ZIPRA commanders assured me that they condemned this act and that they wanted to cooperate to prevent any such confrontation in the future. At the same time I was also assured by the military commanders that, despite the existence of ZAPU and ZANU, they all think that at the military level their forces must

be integrated under a single command rather than two--that of ZANU and that of ZIPRA. This reduces the possibilities of another conflict.

A. G.: What are the reasons behind this February rebellion?

E. M.: A government commission is still making an inquiry into these incidents.

A. G.: Are there as yet any results to be announced?

E. M.: Not yet.

A. G.: Several times you asserted that South Africa was sheltering and training Zimbabweans for the purpose of operations against the Zimbabwean government.

E. M.: We continue to be concerned about that because there are still many groups in South Africa. They were, according to what we know, transferred further south in South Africa; their future mission may be to create destabilization in our country.

We informed South Africa of the information we had about these groups. As a result of this, they admitted the presence of these persons in their country.

A. G.: They admitted it?

E. M.: Yes, but they asserted that their number was not as large as we were saying. Since then they have sent some groups back to Zimbabwe, at the end of last year and the beginning of this year, saying that these persons did not have passports and were in South Africa illegally.

A. G.: But you continue to assert that South Africa still has an anti-Zimbabwe force within its borders?

E. M.: Yes. That force still exists.

A. G.: But has it been used against Zimbabwe?

E. M.: Some elements have been used in operations of the groups that act against Mozambique.

A. G.: Then there is a link between this force and the groups that operate in Mozambique in the pay of South Africa?

E. M.: Some command elements have been picked to join these groups operating in Mozambique.

A. G.: Do these groups still operate in Mozambique using the territory of this country as a passageway?

E. M.: They still try, but since we have been using our army in these areas we have already captured about 40 such persons.

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